



NOTES
TOWARDS
OUTLINES
OF
Materia Medica and Therapeutics:
SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL.

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PREFATORY NOTICE.

It is a common observation among Medical Students, that the *Materia Medica* is the driest and the most difficult to get up of any of the branches comprised in their curriculum of professional study. To a certain extent this is inherent in the nature of the subject. But it has long appeared to the Writer of these Notes, that, by combining the *Materia Medica* more largely than has of late years been customary in our medical schools, with the facts and principles of Therapeutics, and with those of Physiology, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine,—that is, by connecting, at every step, its own proper details with their scientific relations and their practical applications, much may be done towards rendering it one of the most interesting. Embracing indeed, as it does, an endless number and an infinite variety of minute and perplexing details, it is only, he believes, on some such plan that the *Materia Medica* can be so taught as at once to engage the interest of the student, and effectually secure his recollection of those details.

It was in this belief, and with a view to the publication of a short elementary treatise on this plan, that the following Notes were long ago prepared. And they are

submitted in their present form—imperfect as they are, and fragmentary—in attestation of that intention, and to indicate the manner in which, if a teacher of the *Materia Medica*, the writer would consider it his duty to impart instruction in it to his pupils.

The Writer may perhaps be permitted to add, that it was on an essentially similar plan that, in the last century, the celebrated Dr. Cullen taught this department of medical science in the University of Edinburgh; and that his “*Treatise of the Materia Medica*,” although now (by reason of the advances which have since then been made in Chemistry, and in Physiology, and Pathology) very defective, and of little value in its theoretical parts, may still be referred to as in its general plan, and in its thoroughly *practical* character, a model to be adopted by any teacher of this branch.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Observations—Objects of Medicine as an Art—Association of Nature with this Art in the Prevention and Cure of Diseases—What requisite in order to a clear Perception of the *Objects*, and to a just Estimate of the *Results* of Medical Practice.

THE object for which medicine is followed as a profession or calling, is, the prevention, the cure, the alleviation of human suffering and disease. But in the accomplishing of this object, not Art alone, but Nature also, is concerned—nay, nor yet Art chiefly, but Nature chiefly; Art being, in point of fact, subordinate to Nature, auxiliary to her—her handmaid and helper. It is essential, therefore, to all truly scientific, and to all really satisfactory practice, clearly to understand what is Nature's share in this work; what she can do, and actually does in it; what she is incapable of doing, and fails to do. And this requires a knowledge of the general nature of diseases and of the conditions under which they occur; of the natural course or progress of diseases, and of the issues to which they lead. It requires especially a knowledge of the natural *tendencies* of diseases, whether favourable or unfavourable, and of the modes of dying

and healing, as occurring spontaneously ; and likewise of the normal powers and conditions of vitality, as illustrative as well of the nature of diseases and the mode of action of their exciting causes as of the manner of their spontaneous cure, or their spontaneous termination in death,—or in permanent and irremediable lesion of some part or organ.

Such knowledge is essential, because indispensable to a right judgment of the *objects*, and to a correct estimate of the *results* of actual treatment. For the real objects of all truly scientific practice must ever be, on the one hand, to aid or promote the favourable tendencies of diseases and the provisions of nature for their spontaneous cure, and, on the other hand, to obviate those that are unfavourable,—and above all, the tendency to death itself. And in the event of recovery, it is always satisfactory and often very important to determine, as far as can be done, how much has been due to Nature and how much to Art—whether Nature was duly aided by Art, or positively thwarted by her. Nor, in the event of a fatal issue, is it of less consequence or less interest to determine whether the result was really inevitable ; whether the tendency thereto was adequately met ; or may not even have been promoted or created by the treatment employed.

We are exceedingly apt to deceive ourselves in our judgment of the results of medical practice, and are in fact continually deceiving ourselves—taking credit where none is due, and even where blame is merited, or wrongfully ascribing to Nature the obstinacy or the fatal event of diseases. For not all the cases we speak of as cures were cured by us. Many of them would doubtless have recovered, as well and as soon without, as with our aid. Not a few of them, peradventure, have got well in spite of wrong treatment, and would have done so all the sooner had they been left to Nature. And it is to be feared that not all the deaths that happen in medical practice, nor all the abiding and often painfully distressing effects of diseases, are exclusively referable to Nature.

So important, therefore, to right conduct in practice, and to a just appreciation of its real value, is a clear understanding of

the whole natural history of diseases, and of the laws and conditions of vitality in its healthy state; and so directly does our knowledge of these subjects connect itself with all questions as to the action, and the application, and the effects of remedies, that, although strictly belonging to physiology and pathology, a brief exposition of them may yet be regarded as forming a fitting and even a necessary introduction to the study of the *Materia Medica*, and of *Therapeutics*. And accordingly, in treating of this department of medical science, we premise some account of the leading facts which belong to the subjects of life, health, and disease—referring to these facts, however, and using, and applying, and reasoning from them with that view, as truths that are already known, and do not themselves require any formal or detailed consideration.

CHAPTER II.

Of the leading Facts in regard to the Subjects of Life, Health, and Disease, which more immediately connect themselves with those of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

§ 1.

OF Life or Vitality, as the exercise of certain *powers* inherent in the living body, acting under certain *conditions* in order to the attainment of certain *ends*, and giving rise to certain *phenomena*;—or of life considered in relation to its objects, its manifestations, its conditions, and its powers.

Using the word *process*, as at once including the notion of vital power (or the *capacity* of vital action), of the conditions requisite for the exercise of this power (called often vital *stimuli*), and of the resulting *action*, it may be observed that the most general and fundamental of the vital processes, continually in operation in the living body, are the *chemical* and the *plastic*, or those by which the several organic compounds are formed, and contemporaneously transformed into the various organised structures of which the body consists, and by which, also, in the *tourbillon vital* of the body, these compounds and structures are subsequently disintegrated and resolved into inorganic matter and cast off. It is these processes of *constructive* and *retrogressive* assimilation, which involve alike the blood and the tissues, the agency of oxygen, the supply of suitable materials from without, and a certain temperature, that are concerned in all that is essential in the vital actions of circulation, of nutrition and secretion, of absorption and excretion, of respiration and animal heat. And it is in abnormal aberrations or deflections of these processes that the far greater number of diseases consist, whether

arising from causes acting primarily on the vital powers themselves, or from causes more immediately affecting the conditions essential to the exercise of these powers, or otherwise controlling or influencing them. Local congestions, or determinations of blood, hæmorrhages, serous or dropsical effusions and fluxes, inflammation and its products, retained or excessive, or perverted secretions, abnormal nutrition and heterologous deposits (hypertrophy, atrophy, transformation of tissue, tubercle, cancer, hydatids, &c.), all come under this head.

Less general, and more immediately subservient to the main objects of animal life, but concerned also in the processes already mentioned, either as directly participating in them, or as capable of influencing them, are the vital powers of *contractility* inherent in the muscular system, and of *nervous agency* (or *innervation*) inherent in the nervous system; and both which, when acting under their appropriate conditions (or stimuli), give rise to the involuntary and the voluntary, the reflex and the instinctive movements, and to the mental operations of sensation and thought, of emotion and volition. From abnormal affections of these two powers many important diseases proceed.

Of the *conditions* of vitality, considered in themselves, those that more directly bear on the purpose here in view are those relating to the supply of nutriment from without—to air, and light, and temperature. And of the vital *actions*, those on which the maintenance of vitality is more immediately dependent, and by the affection or instrumentality of which the spontaneous cure or the fatal event of diseases is more immediately brought about, and which, therefore, peculiarly demand attention here, are those of circulation, nutrition and secretion, absorption, excretion, and respiration.

§ 2.

Of Health and Disease as *relative* states of the living body, relative modes of action of its vital powers, relative manifestations of its vital actions. In both, it is the same vital powers that are in operation, the same vital actions that are exerted, the

same vital phenomena that appear—normally in the one, abnormally in the other; the normal and the abnormal, however, passing so gradually the one into the other, as to nullify all attempts, rigorously or logically, to define either.

The living body is so constituted as to *tend* always to act agreeably to the manner intended by nature; and when so acting the state of health obtains. It is so constituted, however, as to be *liable* to act otherwise; and when thus acting, to such an extent or in such a way “as to cause suffering or inconvenience, or to endanger life,” disease obtains.* Conversely, the circumstances in which the body is placed are, for the most part, in harmony with its constitution, and with the appointed modes and ends of its action. Nevertheless, they are such that they may, as they often do, act injuriously on it; and, in fact, the most general of the external or exciting causes of our diseases are those “which result from the very conditions of our existence.”

The states of health and disease, therefore, are not diametrically different things, not fundamentally opposite the one from the other. In all cases disease is primarily an affection of vital power modifying vital action, and showing itself by a modification of vital phenomena. But it is an affection, modification, and manifestation of the same phenomena, the same actions, and the same powers which are natural to the body, and which, when acting and manifesting their action naturally, constitute the state or condition of health. The vital powers, and the resulting actions and phenomena, may be very variously affected and widely diversified in their manifestations and in their acting; but the state of disease implies no affection of any new or additional power, no modifications even of actions or of phenomena other than those which attach to the state of health. And a clear conception of the true relation in which the two states of health and disease stand towards each other, while it will conduce to clearer apprehensions of what they both are, will show how futile it is to seek to define them otherwise than in very general and relative terms.

* ALISON'S “Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.”

§ 3.

The simplest exemplification of the diseased states to which the living body is liable, is to be found in the natural history of cases of Sudden Death, and of Violent Injuries, Poisoning, Drowning, and such-like. And indeed the whole science of disease, as well as the first principles of physiology and of therapeutics, admit of illustration by a reference to these "simplest cases in pathology."

The cases in question, occurring in persons previously in perfect health, can, indeed, scarcely be said to be cases of disease. At least if they are to be so regarded, they are cases of the least complex kinds and forms of it. The changes intervening between the application of the external cause and the fatal event, or the consummation of the effect which rapidly follows, must necessarily be *few* in number and *simple* in their character. The symptoms, too, accompanying the internal changes are equally few and simple, and for the most part characteristic. And the relation subsisting between the external causes and the effects which they produce on the vital organs, has nothing occult in it, but is direct and palpable and open to the observation of every one.

It is widely different with most diseases. Arising often from unseen or inappreciable causes, and often terminating fatally in modes that are complex and obscure, they extend over a longer period of time, consist of a longer series and a greater variety of internal changes, involving many of the vital actions, and showing themselves by symptoms which vary with their progress, and are modified by the circumstances of individual patients. Amid such a multiplicity and diversity of changes, it is often exceedingly difficult to discriminate between the *essential* and the *incidental*, to trace the connexion between causes and their effects, or to acquire clear notions of the real nature or the true import of the phenomena that we witness.

This being the case, it is easy to understand that we should often be unable, from the observation of diseases themselves, to

form a correct judgment of the nature of many diseases which come before us in actual practice. But this difficulty may often be greatly obviated or entirely removed by a careful comparison of diseases, with the known effects of violent or rapidly fatal injuries, such as sudden concussion or compression of the brain, poisoning, profuse hæmorrhage, starvation, drowning, lightning-strokes, the sudden application of intense heat or of intense cold, &c.,—these simple cases furnishing us with facts and principles, or with analogies and illustrations that admit of an easy and direct application to morbid processes and morbid phenomena.

It is greatly to be regretted that this most interesting and instructive department of medical science, which may be said to occupy a middle ground between physiology and pathology, should have hitherto received but comparatively little attention from systematic writers and teachers. Dr. Alison and Dr. Latham, however, have fully appreciated its importance; and the former of these writers has treated it systematically and in detail in his “*Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine*,” making it, in fact, the introduction to that admirable work.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Natural History of Diseases—Their Modes of Favourable and of Fatal Termination, as occurring spontaneously—And of the Curative Powers and Provisions of Nature.

§ 1.

OF THE GENERAL NATURE OF DISEASES.

DISTINCTION to be drawn between the pathological and the nosological meanings of the term Disease—a distinction corresponding to that in physiology between vital *actions* or processes and vital *phenomena*. Pathologically considered, disease is an abnormal affection of some one or more of the vital *powers*, modifying more or fewer of the resulting vital *actions*. And the attendant modifications of vital phenomena are regarded and spoken of as the *symptoms* of that affection. Nosologically considered, disease is a *combination* and *succession* of abnormally modified vital *phenomena*, the result of abnormally modified vital action,—the latter, in this point of view, being regarded and often technically called, particularly by the older writers, the *proximate cause* of the disease.

Pathological states, or morbid processes, and nosological diseases, not always coincident; the same diseased state being often attended by very various symptoms; and, conversely, the same combination of symptoms being often attendant on widely different diseased states.

As medical science has advanced, this discrepancy has been lessened, and there is reason to hope will be still farther

diminished as the science advances ; but we see enough to make it probable that it never will or can be altogether removed.

(1.) *Of Symptoms ; and of Diseases considered Nosologically.*

Symptoms are either uneasy or altered natural sensations, or alterations in the sensible qualities of some part or parts of the living body, or appreciable modifications in the actions of its different parts. This definition wide enough to include also what some writers designate the *physical signs* of disease.

i. Of certain combinations and successions of symptoms, as applied both to the purposes of nosology and to the diagnosis and the prognosis of individual cases of disease.

ii. Of certain combinations and successions of symptoms distinct from those on which any nosological arrangements are founded ; distinct also from those on which the differential diagnosis of diseases is founded ; but of the highest practical importance in many cases in which the real nature or the precise seat of the disease cannot be determined, or is doubtful—*e. g.* such combinations as we express by the terms *typhoid tendency, inflammatory tendency, tendency to syncope or asthenia, tendency to coma or to asphyxia, hæmorrhagic tendency, cachectic tendency, scorbutic tendency*, and such-like.* In such cases, a clear perception of the *import* of these various combinations, common to many and very different diseases, will often guide the practitioner aright in his treatment of them, and in his judgment of their probable issue.

(2.) *Of Diseased Actions or Morbid Processes ; and of Diseases considered Pathologically.*

i. Distinction between pathology and morbid anatomy. Pathology the science of diseased actions, not of diseased structures : all organic lesions the result of pre-existing diseased actions ; many diseases unattended, throughout, with any appreciable change of structure, and proving fatal without leaving any morbid appearances behind them in the dead body.

ii. Of the ultimate or proximate elements of morbid actions or processes. These elements referable to changes in the vital

* ALISON'S "Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine."

powers, induced by the exciting causes of diseases,—changes in the *chemical* and in the *plastic affinities*, and in the vital properties of *contractility* and of *nervous agency*. Difficulty in satisfactorily prosecuting this department of pathology: great progress made in it, however, of late years, and still greater yet to be expected.

iii. Most diseases involve, or consist in *combinations* of different kinds and degrees of these proximate elements of morbid action; and as well in a scientific as in a practical point of view, it is these combinations that we chiefly regard. Distinctions of diseases, founded on this large and more accessible view of them, into acute and chronic, or febrile and non-febrile; and of the acute or febrile into the *inflammations*, strictly so called, and the *idiopathic* febrile diseases; and, again, of the chronic or non-febrile into the *functional* and the *organic*,—each of these last admitting of several subdivisions, and including the hæmorrhages, the dropsies, nervous disorders, &c.

§ 2.

OF THE NATURAL COURSE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATIONS OF DISEASES.

We treat here more particularly of the natural *tendencies* of diseases, whether favourable or unfavourable, and of the modes of dying and healing, as occurring spontaneously. And, as directly connected with this part of the natural history of diseases, we treat here also of the powers and conditions of vitality, as illustrative as well of the natural cure as of the naturally fatal event of diseases.

(1.) *Of the favourable tendencies and modes of favourable termination of diseases, together with the provisions of nature for their spontaneous cure.*

i. Of the *temporary* duration of all diseased action as a general fact, and of the degree or intensity of most kinds of diseased action being, while they last, within the limits of safety or of the powers of endurance of the living body,—best

exemplified in the idiopathic febrile diseases, but exhibited also in the inflammations, and in many chronic diseases of a functional character.

It was formerly remarked, that while the living body is so constituted as to be liable to act abnormally, it is yet so constituted as to tend always to act in the manner designed by nature. And to this it may be added, as furnishing the explanation of the *temporary* character of diseased action, that the tendency in question continues to be exerted even when the body is acting abnormally.

ii. Of the modes and processes whereby the weakening effects or the positive lesions of diseases are repaired or overcome.

a. Spontaneous recovery of strength and vigour, after the subsidence of the disease, through the restoration of the natural actions of digestion and nutrition, exercise in the open air, gentle mental excitement, &c.

b. Removal of morbid effusions by the natural action of absorption,—of lymph by conversion into pus, and the discharge of this,—and of the adhesive, ulcerative, and even the sloughing processes, and of the process of granulation, as curative provisions of nature.

c. Of the provisions for the spontaneous subsidence of hæmorrhagic effusions, and for the healing of the ruptured vessels, as well as for the removal of effused blood from the parenchyma of organs, or from the shut cavities of the body.

d. Of muscular hypertrophy, as a provision of nature for obviating the effects of certain permanent lesions, particularly in the case of the heart; and, in the case of double organs, *e.g.* the kidneys, of the preternatural development of the sound organ and increased activity in its function to compensate for the lesion of the other.

e. Of the more important of the *regimens*, *e.g.* the antiphlogistic or the tonic, or the combination of these two, through which the curative operations of nature are greatly promoted, being *instinctively* adopted by invalids, and therefore, as thus imposed on them, rightly to be included among the provisions of nature for the spontaneous cure of diseases, &c.

(2.) *Of the unfavourable tendencies and modes of fatal termination of diseases.*

- i. Of death and the tendency thereto in the way of *Coma*.
- ii. Of death and the tendency thereto in the way of *Asphyxia*.
- iii. Of death and the tendency thereto in the way of—
 (When occurring suddenly) *Syncope*.
 (When occurring gradually) *Asthenia*.
- iv. Of *combinations* in the modes of death, and in the tendencies thereto, now enumerated.

The physiology of these several modes of dying; the circumstances under which they occur in the course of various diseases; means by which in certain cases they may be counteracted; and of obviating the tendency to death, and watching for the earliest indications of this tendency with that view,—while mainly relying on nature for the cure of the disease, as the most important practical object to be attended to in the treatment of many diseases: *e.g.* An hospital surgeon, making his round one morning, came to the bedside of a patient admitted the previous day, whom he found to be labouring under acute laryngitis. Before quitting him he performed the operation of laryngotomy, remarking to the pupils that, although the case scarcely seemed to call for it, and might never really do so, he had thought it his duty to perform the operation,—because such an aggravation of the disease *might* at any time supervene as would prove fatal before assistance could be procured. He had obviated that contingency, and having secured the safety of his patient, should now have no anxiety about the case, and would probably require to do nothing more for it, as the laryngitis would no doubt quickly subside of its own accord.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Preservation of Health and the Prevention of Disease—
Or, of Hygiene and Prophylaxis.

THESE two branches coincident in their practical object: they differ only in their regarding that object from different points of view. The one embraces an inquiry into the remote or external causes of diseases, with a view to the *avoidance* of those causes by individuals and communities; the other, an inquiry into the positive conditions of life and health, with a view to the *observance* of those conditions by individuals and communities.

The subject of Hygiene has very generally been considered as forming an integral part of the *Materia Medica*, while that of Prophylaxis has been regarded as properly belonging to the department of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. But the same reason which excludes the latter from the *Materia Medica* is sufficient to exclude the former also, and to transfer it to the department of Physiology.

In the outline here given of the subjects of Life, Health, and Disease, both branches will be treated of, and in the same general way.

§ 1.

OF THE REMOTE OR EXTERNAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.

There is a well-known and just distinction of these into the *predisposing* and the *exciting*.

(1.) Of the *predisposition* to disease, as a *state* or *condition* of the living body itself, often innate and congenital, and trans-

mitted hereditarily, at other times gradually induced through the agency of certain causes external to the body, and which causes, in consequence of their action being thus limited, are designated predisposing. Enumeration and consideration of the more important of these causes.

(2.) Of the division of the exciting causes, or those to which the production of diseases is more immediately referable, into those which may be said to be *constantly* and *everywhere* in operation, and into those which are of *local* and *temporary* operation only, or into the *common* and the *specific*. Alternations of temperature (cold) an example of the former class; malaria, and the poison of small-pox, examples of the latter. Distinctions among diseases, arising out of these differences in their exciting causes, into contagious and non-contagious, epidemic, endemic, &c. Enumeration and consideration of the more important exciting causes, both common and specific.

Importance of attention to the fact that, very frequently, the *combined* or *concurrent* agency of causes belonging to every one of the classes mentioned—predisposing, common, and specific—is concerned in the production of disease, and in many cases seems to be nearly essential, in order to its excitation.

Of the importance, in a *national* point of view, of this whole department of inquiry.

§ 2.

OF THE POSITIVE CONDITIONS OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

Of the conditions of life and health, considered as “organic laws,” to the infringement of which *penalties* are annexed. These penalties being exacted *indifferently* from all, or without favour or distinction, and *uniformly*, or without remission.

Enumeration and consideration of the more important of these conditions—regard being had to both parts of man’s constitution.

1. Of food and raiment.
2. Of heat and light.

3. Of air and exercise.
4. Of rest and sleep.
5. Of washing and cleanliness.
6. Of work and recreation.
7. Of house and shelter.
8. Of sobriety and temperance.

PART II.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS, SYSTEMATICALLY CONSIDERED.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ACTION OF REMEDIES IN GENERAL.

WHAT we understand by the term remedy in relation to disease, and as distinguished from the curative powers inherent in the living body itself. Not alone the substances comprised in the pharmacopœia, and called medicines, but all means external to the body, and all modes of acting upon it artificially, of whatever kind and in whatever way, by the use and application of which the diseased actions of the living body may be beneficially controlled and thereby removed or relieved.

Of the *evidence* we have of the *efficacy* of remedies in the cure and the alleviation of diseases; of the *sources* of *fallacy* in our estimate of their efficacy; and, generally, of the *kind* and *degree* of efficacy which we are warranted in ascribing to them.

Of the *physiological* action of remedies, or their action on the *healthy* body; of the *indications* thence arising for their application in disease; and of the *cautions* requisite in the application of them from the danger or inconvenience known to attach to their action on the system.*

The mode of action of many remedies obscure; that of some altogether unknown, their efficacy being known to us only from *experience*, and not referable to any general principle deducible from the laws of the animal economy. These last designated

* ALISON'S "Heads of Lectures on Therapeutics."

specifics ; the power of quinine over the intermitten fever an example of this class of remedies.

Of the *classification* of remedies. Difficulties attaching to it from differences in the action of remedies under different circumstances, and from other causes. Every classification more or less arbitrary and imperfect. That here followed based on the parts and actions of the living body, which the remedies to be considered appear chiefly or primarily to affect, and are used mostly with the intention of affecting.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Remedies which act primarily or chiefly—and are used mostly with the intention of affecting and influencing—the more strictly Vital Processes and the Vital Organs.

GENERAL view of the states or conditions of the body, and of the vital organs and their functions in particular, which demand or indicate the use of remedies belonging to this division.

I. Of Stimulants.

1. Of stimulants in general.
2. Of particular stimulants.

II. Of Sedatives.

1. Of sedatives in general.
2. Of particular sedatives.
Of the *Antiphlogistic regimen*.
Of *Bloodletting*, general and local.

III. Of Derivants.

1. Of derivants in general.
2. Of particular derivants.

IV. Of Purgatives.

1. Of purgatives in general.
2. Of particular purgatives.

V. Of Emetics.

1. Of emetics in general.
2. Of particular emetics.

VI. Of Anthelmintics.

1. Of anthelmintics in general.
2. Of particular anthelmintics.

VII. Of Antacids and Carminatives.

1. Of antacids and carminatives in general.
2. Of particular antacids and carminatives.

VIII. Of Tonics.

1. Of tonics in general.
 2. Of particular tonics.
- Of the *Tonic regimen*.

Of the *combination* of the tonic and the antiphlogistic regimens proper in many diseases, and in different stages or circumstances of the same disease.

IX. Of Alteratives, Deobstruents, and Sorbefacients.

1. Of the general action of this class of remedies.
2. Of particular alteratives, deobstruents, and sorbefacients.

X. Of Diuretics.

1. Of diuretics in general.
2. Of particular diuretics.

XI. Of Sudorifics.

1. Of sudorifics in general.
2. Of particular sudorifics.

XII. Of Emmenagogues.

1. Of emmenagogues in general.
2. Of particular emmenagogues.

XIII. Of Astringents.

1. Of astringents in general.
2. Of particular astringents.

XIV. Of Expectorants.

1. Of expectorants in general.
2. Of particular expectorants.

XV. Of Errhines and Sialogogues.

1. Of errhines and sialogogues in general.
2. Of particular errhines and sialogogues.

XVI. Of Caustics and Epispastics.

1. Of caustics and epispastics in general.
2. Of particular caustics and epispastics.

XVII. Of Emollients.

1. Of emollients in general.
2. Of particular emollients.

XVIII. Of Refrigerants.

1. Of refrigerants in general.
2. Of particular refrigerants.

General review of the action and application of remedies belonging to this division :—Of the ulterior as well as of the direct effects of their action ; *e.g.* of the sorbefacient and diuretic, as well of the antiphlogistic action of blood-letting and of purgatives ; of the tonic action of astringents, purgatives, and emmenagogues, &c.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Remedies which act primarily or chiefly—and are used mostly with the intention of affecting and influencing—the Mind and the Organs of Animal Life.

GENERAL view of the states or conditions of the system, and of the mind and the nervous and muscular systems in particular, which demand or indicate the use of remedies belonging to this division.

I. Of Narcotics and Anodynes.

1. Of narcotics and anodynes in general.
2. Of particular narcotics and anodynes.

II. Of Antispasmodics.

1. Of antispasmodics in general.
2. Of particular antispasmodics.

III. Of the action of Tonics and of Stimulants on the Nervous System.

IV. Of the action of Sedatives on the Nervous System.

V. Of the *Specific* action of certain Remedies on the Nervous and Muscular Systems.

VI. Of the Remedial action of Mental Causes. Of the *Regimen Mentis*.

PART III.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS, PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

CHAPTER I.

Of Nature and Art in the Cure of the several Kinds, Modes, or Forms of Diseased Action ; excluding, however, all consideration of Individual Diseases otherwise than as Illustrative of the Objects of Practice, and of the Resources of Nature and Art in the Treatment of each *kind* of Diseased Action brought under Review.

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CHAPTER II.

Of Violent Injuries—Sudden Seizures, including Poisoning, Hæmorrhage, &c.—The Objects of Practice in regard to them, and the Resources of Nature and Art in the Cure of them.

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CHAPTER III.

Of Inflammatory Diseases—Their Favourable and Unfavourable Tendencies, and their Modes of Favourable and of Fatal Termination—Objects of Practice in regard to them ; and the Resources of Nature and Art in the Cure of them.

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CHAPTER IV.

Of the Idiopathic Febrile Diseases—Their Favourable and Unfavourable Tendencies, and their Modes of Favourable and Unfavourable Termination—Objects of Practice in regard to them; and the Resources of Nature and Art in the Cure of them.

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CHAPTER V.

Of the Chronic or Non-febrile Diseases—General View of the Modes of Diseased Action, and of the Kinds of Morbid Structure observed in Diseases of this class—Of the Objects of Practice in regard to them; and of the Resources of Nature and Art in the Cure or the Alleviation of them.

- I. Of Chronic Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels; and of the Remedies for them.
- II. Of Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory Organs; and of the Remedies for them.
- III. Of Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs; and of the Remedies for them.
- IV. Of Chronic Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs; and of the Remedies for them.
- V. Of Chronic Diseases of the Nervous System; and of the Remedies for them.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Art of Prescribing.

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